

[*A Pupa of Bómbyx menthástri, Six Pupae of the O'phion vínulæ, and a Pupa of Bómbyx vínulus, all found in company within, and bred from, the hard Cocoon of the Bómbyx vínulus.* (IV. 267., V. 592., VI. 378.)]—In p. 378., I forgot to give the extracts from Dr. Leach's and Mr. Kirby's letters about the ophions and *Bómbyx menthástri* that were found in company within the cocoon of *Bómbyx vínulus*. Mr. Kirby says: — "I shall be glad to learn whether the pupa you found in *vínulus* turns out lepidopterous, as it will furnish a new circumstance in entomology, if it so turn out." (Dated May 22. 1820.) Dr. Leach says: — "Respecting the *Ichneumon*, the fact of six being found in one pupa, and a lepidopterous insect within, is very curious, and quite new to me. I have found one, frequently, in the form of pupa, within the perfect pupa of a *Cóssus*, which must have entered in form of egg deposited by the parent." (Dated March 10. 1820.) The *Bómbyx menthástri* bred June 8. 1820; but the ophions did not appear till the 28th. The larva of *Bómbyx vínulus* I took at Whittlesea Mere, July 24. 1819. Another person has said there must be some mistake; but I can assure him it is a fact, although I cannot account for it. — *J. C. Dale. Sept. 1833.*

*An Instance of Variation in Shape in the Upper Wings of two Males of the Lycæna díspar.* — Mr. Kirby has said, — "Colour, I believe, often varies in *Lepidóptera*, but I cannot think that shape does." Now, I have taken two male specimens of *Lycæna díspar*, near Trundle Meer, in Hunts, in which the outline varies much; the upper wings of one being long and acute, the upper wings of the other short and obtuse; but in no other respect do they vary. [A sketch, which accompanied this communication, exhibited a very obvious degree of variation. Mr. Dale has drawn the outline of the smaller within the outline of the larger.] The second dot in the upper wings [exhibited in the sketch] always shows more or less in *Lycæna díspar* male, but, I believe, never in *L. Hippóthoe* male. (Is it quite true that *L. Hippóthoe* is British?) *Edúsa* varies the same. — *Id.*

*Cordúlia Curtísii* Dale, a Species hitherto undescribed, characterised by Mr. Dale. — On June 29. 1820, I discovered a new *Cordúlia* on Parley Heath, Hampshire. It is one of the finest insects I have ever found; and I had proposed to name it after a certain friend, but objection has been made to its bearing his name, "he not being the captor." As it has remained a nondescript up to this time, and is unnoticed, so far as I can find out, by Vander Linden, Charpentier, and other writers, I now venture to describe and name it after a friend whom I saw capture it: and, as some jealousy has

been displayed on account of my having given a *manuscript* name only to *Halictóphagus Curtísii*, I request the favour of the following appearing in *print*: —

Genus *Cordulia* *Leach*, &c.; *Libéllula* *Lin.*, &c. Species *Curtísii* Dale. *Viridi-ænea*; abdomine medio flavo-maculatis (♀ compresso et alis flavescentibus.) Habitat: Parley Heath, Hants, in June, J. C. Dale: Ramsdown, Hants, in May, J. Curtis, Esq.; Braunton Burrows, Devon, J. Cocks, Esq. About the size of *C. ænea*. Brassy green; body compressed, with a row of oblong yellow spots down the back, absent on the 7th and 8th joints only; head notched in front: wings very pale greenish yellow, slightly yellow at the base in the male; yellow-brown in the female, along the costa of all the wings, suffused to their centre; stigma and nervures piceous.

The above is sufficient, I believe, to distinguish it from all other species at present known; but I hope my friend Curtis will now be enabled to give us a figure and a better description, without having his modesty called in question by being gratuitously made subject to the imputation of his naming an insect after himself. — *J. C. Dale. Sept. 1833.*

*Of the Genus Oxycera* Mr. Dale and myself have [in 1832] succeeded in making out eight or ten species (I believe only three have been noticed by Mr. Stephens), and we are yet in hope of discovering more; although at Pinny Cliff, near Lyme, where I first discovered one new species last year, they are extremely local, and almost confined to one or two trees. — *Francis Orpen Morris. Charmouth, Dorset, Sept. 1832.*

*Two Facts on the Dung-fly (Scatophaga stercoraria).* — I have frequently found this insect, when dead, firmly attached round the stem of an ear of corn, &c., and its body here and there covered with a white dust resembling mould. During last year, 1832, I met with only one example; but, during the previous year, I must have noticed a hundred at least. They are fixed in precisely the attitude of life, as if only resting for a short time; and, from this appearance, may have escaped general observation.

While standing (in 1832) under an oak tree at Hampstead, something fell down from the boughs upon the grass, in which it produced a loud humming noise. I searched for it, and found it to be a common bluebottle fly, spinning round upon the earth, and uttering that peculiar buzz which it makes when struggling with a spider; and firmly attached to it was a dung-fly, which was rather reluctant to loose its hold: before, however, I could open a pill-box to receive them, they had separated, and flown off in different directions. What could be the purpose of the attack? — *James Fennell.*